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REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN USSR LOCAL AND COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIES

[This report presents information, from Soviet newspapers and a periodical, on the fulfillment of local and cooperative industry plans for production of a wide variety of products. It also notes plans for the expansion and development of local and cooperative industry during the Fifth Five-Year Plan.

Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

USSR

In 1950, USSR local industry increased production over 1940 as follows: fulfilled footwear 56 percent, sewn articles 53 percent, and hosiery 65.3 percent.(1)

Karelo-Finnish SSR

During the postwar years, new sewing factories, sewing and knitwear artels, leather and footwear artels, a rubber products plant, two metal plants, an industrial combine, and other well-equipped enterprises producing consumers' goods were constructed in the Karelo-Finnish SSR.(2)

In 1952, local industry of the republic was to increase production 40 percent and industrial cooperatives 9 percent over 1951.(3)

As of 18 December, the Petrozavodsk Metal Plant had fulfilled the 1952 plan, had produced 150,000 rubles worth of products above plan, and had lowered net production cost 11 percent.

During the first 11 months of 1952, 20 enterprises of local industry did not fulfill the plan. During this period, the ministry failed to produce more than 6 million rubles worth of products.

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Products of local industry enterprises do not satisfy consumer needs and are not in demand. Consequently, in 1952, more than 1,500 metal beds, nearly 10,000 square meters of rubber cloth, and certain other articles produced by local industry enterprises were not sold by the trade organizations of the republic.

Within the organization of the Ministry of Local Industry, a vicious practice of cadre selection on the basis of friendly relations, a practice which is followed by Minister Ivanov himself, has taken root. As a result of this practice, scoundrels and rogues penetrated managerial staffs of the rubber goods plant and sewing and knitwear factory in Impilakhti and pulled down the operational efficiency of these enterprises. Later, after these undesirables were exposed and removed from office, the ministry did not take necessary measures to improve operation of these enterprises. At the rubber products plant, long equipment stoppages were permitted and proper production conditions for the worker were not created.

Many enterprises of republic industrial cooperatives are not at all satisfactory in their operation. The Council of Industrial Cooperatives is fulfilling the gross production plan, but only because of a few outstanding artels. Only the Segezhsкая and Petrozavodskaya artels, out of 14 artels engaged in wood chemistry production, fulfilled the 10-month 1952 plan. Annually, industrial cooperatives of the republic fail to produce a great quantity of soft resin, which is a very valuable raw material for many branches of industry.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of consumers' goods in the Karelo-Finnish SSR is to double.(2)

#### Estonian SSR

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the production of mineral paints and furniture is to be started in Tartuskaya Oblast, Estonian SSR. In 1953, the Khusar' Brick Plant is to be expanded. In 1954, chamotte brick is to be produced in Sayanna. In 1953, Vyru leather production is to be greatly expanded.

The Vyru Industrial Combine in Tartuskaya Oblast has a just complaint against the Ministry of Local and Shale-Chemical Industry Estonian SSR. The ministry has not solved the problem of immediate supply of industrial combines with the necessary raw materials. If raw materials are received at all, they are received inopportunistically. This situation, which exists at the Vyru Industrial Combine, makes smooth operational organization impossible.(4)

#### Latvian SSR

Local and cooperative industries of the Latvian SSR have been growing and developing steadily. By 1948, republic local and cooperative industries had fulfilled the gross production plan which was established by the Fourth Five-Year Plan. In 1950, the volume of local industry gross production increased four times and that of industrial cooperative gross production more than eight times, as compared with 1945. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, enterprises of local industry are to increase production approximately 75 percent, industrial cooperatives 76 percent, and invalids' cooperatives 160 percent, as compared with 1950. In 1955, republic local and cooperative industries are to increase production over 1950 as follows: furniture, 2 times; bicycles, 1.1 times; radio receivers, 1.3 times; various fabrics, 60 percent; knitwear, 1.7 times; footwear, 90 percent; and china and glazed pottery, 50 percent. To fulfill the greatly increased furniture production plan, new furniture enterprises of local and cooperative industries are to

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be constructed in Riga, Daugavpils, and Ventspils, and in Valmiyerskiy, Tukumskiy, and Valkskiy rayons. This new construction will make continuous furniture production possible and will raise quality and lower net production cost.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, republic local and cooperative industries are to make every effort to increase the quantity of raw materials for greater furniture, sewing, leather and footwear, and haberdashery production. With this purpose in mind, republic production of wadding, sheet wadding, leatherette, and other materials produced from industrial wastes is to be organized. Several enterprises have already started production of these products; the Molotovskiy Rayon Industrial Combine in Riga is producing wadding and the Yelgava City Industrial Combine is producing leatherette. The largest production growth is planned for those branches of industry utilizing local raw materials and industrial wastes. Brick production is to increase 2.6 times, lime 2.4 times, and tile 1.3 times during the Five-Year Plan.

Enterprises of local and cooperative industries are to increase production of construction materials for kolkhoz villages. This will enable the kolkhozes to concentrate all their attention on increasing production of agricultural products.

The new Five-Year Plan calls for intensification of rayon industry, as compared with industry of republic subordination. This will make it imperative for the ministries, departments, and local soviets to concern themselves with the geographic distribution of republic local industry enterprises. At present, the overwhelming majority of shops of local and cooperative industries is concentrated in large cities. For example, in cities of Rizhskaya Oblast excluding Riga, there are 234 personal services shops, although only 26 percent of the oblast population lives in these cities. At the same time, the agricultural population is served by only 88 shops. Moreover, the shops are distributed irregularly by rayon. In Ogrskiy Rayon there are 23 shops, in Siguldskiy Rayon 20 shops, but in Rizhskiy Rayon only two. The Five-Year Plan calls for a decided improvement in the provision of personal services to the population. Unfortunately, a few rayons of the republic are not too concerned about fulfilling this plan. Local soviets are allowing poor operation of personal services shops in Yaunelgavskiy, Dagdskiy, Maltskiy, and Zilupskiy rayons.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, the Krasnyy Metallurgy Plant is to increase the volume of steel per square meter of open hearth furnace bottom 23 percent and the Kompressor Plant is to lower labor consumption in refrigerator production 50 percent. By the end of the Five-Year Plan, production of bicycles and radio receivers is to be converted to conveyor line production. Only two of 18 measures for the mechanization of heavy and labor-consuming operations called for in the 1951 plan were fulfilled.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, quality and assortment of products of republic local and cooperative industries are to be greatly improved. Footwear produced by the Molotovskiy and Stalinskiy industrial combines in Riga and the Yelgava City Industrial Combine is not being sold as it is coarse, slipshod, and not at all durable. The Yurmalskiy and Tukumskiy rayon industrial combines and the Moskovskiy Industrial Combine in Riga are producing sloppily finished furniture with ugly fittings. Republic local and cooperative industries are also producing hosiery of low quality. Warehouses and stores of the republic are loaded down with unsold small kerosene lamps at a time when large table kerosene lamps are in great demand in agricultural regions. However, local and cooperative industries are producing too insignificant a quantity of large kerosene lamps to meet the

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demand. Leaders of local and cooperative industry organizations are out of touch with the consumers. The Ministry of Trade and the Latprotrebsoyuz (Latvian Consumers' Union) are not making the effort necessary in establishing contact between industry and consumer.

Certain enterprises of local and cooperative industries are fulfilling gross production plans by increasing production of minor articles at the expense of the most important products of the enterprise. For example, the Baltiyas Rupniyeks Plant fulfilled the production plan for Ludlo bolts, at the same time failing to produce many small steam and water fittings.

Instead of exposing and eliminating practices which disrupt normal operation of enterprises and rendering these enterprises necessary assistance, the Ministry of Local Industry Latvian SSR has preferred to ask plan reductions for lagging enterprises on the strength of the fact that some enterprises had exceeded their plans. In the fourth quarter 1951, the ministry proposed plan reductions for seven lagging industrial combines because of the plan increases for 11 industrial combines which were exceeding their production assignments.

In a number of plants, many industrial combines, and many artels, production is irregular even within the course of a month. Serious offenders in this respect are the Yaunays Komunars and Kvele plants, which produced in the third 10-day period of a particular month more than half of the production planned for the entire month.(5)

Republic local industry is expanding its assortment of products. The Radio Plant imeni Popov has started production of two new types of radio receivers, the ten-tube Riga-10 and the six-tube Riga-6. The Kompressor Plant is producing a refrigerating machine of great economic importance. The Imanta Agricultural Plant has mastered production of an improved VS-2 Sorter. The Proletarskiy Rayon Industrial Combine in Riga has started production of linoleum.

Preparation is under way for production of bicycles with a three-layer coating (copper plating, nickel plating, and chrome plating) at the Sarkana Zvaygzne Bicycle Plant.

Riga furniture production is to be expanded in the Fifth Five-Year Plan. During this period, five large furniture factories are to be constructed which are to have a total production worth 15 million rubles.(6)

The Leninskiy Rayon Industrial Combine in Riga of the Ministry of Local Industry Latvian SSR produces the following articles: children's perambulators, suitcases, decorative paints, hardware, children's swings, rope goods (using client's material), shoe buckles, carpenters' pencils, bakelite and pearly buttons, and ski fastenings.

Shops of the combine perform the following services: sewing and repairing of men's and women's clothing and uniforms; footwear repairing; hat making; repair of typewriters, furniture, adding and sewing machines, radio receivers, and watches; repair of briefcases; button covering; and photographic work.(7)

#### Belorussian SSR

As of 26 December 1952, the Telekhanskiy Rayon Industrial Combine, Pinskaya Oblast, had considerably exceeded the 1952 plan. During the first 10 months of 1952, the combine reduced net production cost by 7.6 percent and produced many hundreds of rubles worth of products above plan. Several enterprises of the local industry of Pinskaya Oblast consistently did not fulfill their

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production assignments. During the 10 months, oblast local industry failed to fulfill plans for production of sun-dried clay bricks, for firing of bricks, and for casting of pig iron. As of 26 December 1952, the Pinsk Metal Combine, the Furniture Combine imeni 25 Oktyabr', and the Ivanovskiy, Luninetskiy, and Logishinskiy rayon industrial combines were not fulfilling the 1952 production plan. The principal cause for these failures was the lack of clear planning organization in individual enterprises of oblast local industry.(8)

Ukrainian SSR

In 1952, a number of branches of local and cooperative industries of Kirovogradskaya Oblast, Ukrainian SSR, increased production 50 to 75 percent and in a number of cases 100 to 200 percent.

The Scale-Repair Plant in Kirovogradskaya Oblast is now producing engineers' scales which were formerly imported to the oblast from a great distance. Now these scales are shipped to many cities and rayons of the Ukrainian SSR and to other republics and countries. The plant has also mastered production of scales for kolkhozes, as well as the repair of sensitive measuring devices. Unfortunately, the Ministry of Local Industry Ukrainian SSR and the oblast division of local industry have given the plant no assistance with regard to equipment, resources, or technical guidance.

In Novo-Georgiyevskiy Rayon of the oblast, there are 15 enterprises of local and cooperative industries. This rayon is rich in raw materials resources.

As of 24 December 1952, enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperatives of Aleksandriya, Kirovogradskaya Oblast, were not operating satisfactorily. The City Industrial Combine and several artels were not fulfilling 1952 plans for mending and sewing of clothes and footwear.

The oblast network of sewing and footwear shops and shops for repairing furniture and metal articles has been expanded considerably. Nevertheless, many populated points up to this time have no repair and sewing shops. There are particularly few repair and sewing shops in Kamenskiy Rayon, where the Executive Committee of the Kamenskiy Rayon Soviet and the Rayon Planning Commission show no concern for the everyday needs of the population. There are also not enough shops on the outskirts of Kirovograd.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of local and cooperative industries of Kirovogradskaya Oblast is to increase approximately 60 percent.

There are sufficient raw materials in Kirovogradskaya Oblast for the development of local food industry. However, the flour-milling and oil-milling enterprises and several rayon combines were not fulfilling 1952 production plans as of 24 December 1952. Construction materials enterprises of oblast local industry and the oblast council of industrial cooperatives have been slow in increasing production capacities. In 1951, the Chigirinskiy Rayon Industrial Combine started construction of a tile shop, but as of 24 December 1952 it had not yet been put in operation. Kirovogradskaya Oblast has the raw materials facilities for expanded production of construction materials. To make this development possible, it will be necessary to increase production capacity for shaping, drying, and firing of bricks and tiles and to build a number of new enterprises near sources of raw materials.(9)

Moldavian SSR

There are more than 100 artels of Moldavian industrial cooperatives producing products which are sold in cities and villages of the Moldavian SSR as well as other republics. In 1952, industrial cooperative enterprises

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produced 40 million rubles worth of products more than in 1951. In 1952, as of 10 December, seven new artels had been organized, a cart plant had been constructed near the Khodovik Artel in Dubossary, a wadding mill had been put in operation in Tiraspol', and mechanized brick plants in Rezine, Korneshty, and Ugenakh had been put in operation.

In the Kooperator Artel in Kishinev, a food combine has been put in operation. Confectionery goods, preserves, jam, and wine are to be produced in its ten shops. As of 10 December 10 million rubles worth of carts, saddlery goods, and household dishware had been produced in 1952. Industrial artels were being equipped with new machinery. As of the same date, more than 3 million rubles had been spent on mechanizing production in 1952.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, production of Moldavian industrial cooperatives is to double. A sum of 50 million rubles has been set aside for the construction of enterprises.(10)

As of 15 December 1952, the Orgeyev City Industrial Combine, and the Kalarashskiy, Kishinevskiy, Nisporenskiy, Kotovski, and Bravichskiy rayon industrial combines had fulfilled the 1952 plan, and had already produced one million rubles worth of various products above plan.

The Kishinevskiy Rayon Industrial Combine has increased production of kettles and has started production of products new to the combine, such as cloaks, table cloths, children's balls, drums for young Pioneers, etc. As of 15 December, the Orgeyev City Industrial Combine had exceeded the 1952 plan for production of kettles, tiles, and bricks. The combine has started mass production of ceramic tubing.(11)

#### Armenian SSR

There are many shops in the Armenian SSR which satisfy republic demands for metal products such as zinc-plated dishware, beds, enamelware, hardware, furniture fittings, nails, screws, electric light fixtures, children's perambulators, etc. The Fifth Five-Year Plan calls for the allocation of a large quantity of metal, chiefly rolled ferrous metal products, for the expansion of metal-processing enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry Armenian SSR.

Local industry of Armenian SSR does not have its own metal production. The ever-increasing demands for metal are being satisfied by all-Union industrial enterprises which are not able to guarantee the desired quantity or assortment. This situation makes it imperative that the Ministry of Local Industry Armenian SSR construct during the Fifth Five-Year Plan a low-capacity casting plant which will utilize pig iron and steel scraps.(12)

#### Azerbaijani SSR

In Nukha there is an extensively developed network of industrial co-operative enterprises which produce a variety of consumer goods. On the whole, the industrial artels of Nukha manufacture 6 million rubles worth of products annually.

However, not one artel fulfilled the 1951 assortment plan. The Artel imeni Kirov fulfilled the 1951 production plan for knitwear no more than 85 percent and the Artel imeni Akhundov 33 percent. The rayon industrial combine fulfilled the plan 60 percent. The combine did not fulfill the plan for handkerchief production or for footwear and furniture repair.(13)

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The Ministry of Local Industry Nakhichevanskaya ASSR (Suleymanov, acting Minister) fulfilled the 11-month 1952 plan 103.4 percent. It would seem that the ministry was operating satisfactorily. However, in this total figure is hidden poor operation of the majority of ministry enterprises. As of 24 December, the Norashenskiy, Ordubadskiy, and Dzhul'finskiy rayon industrial combines, or three out of five, were not fulfilling 1952 production assignments. The prosperity of the ministry is based chiefly on the successes of the Nakhichevan' city and rayon combines.

Consumers' goods production in ministry enterprises is without direction or adequate guidance. As of 24 December, enterprises had fulfilled the 1952 assortment plan not more than 50 percent. Production of such marketable goods as leather footwear and hosiery was lagging particularly. In 1952, the annual plan called for the Ministry of Local Industry Nakhichevanskaya ASSR to produce 10,000 pairs of footwear, but as of 24 December, only 1,584 pairs had been produced. Even this small quantity did not go to the consumer since the footwear produced was of low quality. Generally speaking, quality of local industry production is extremely low. It is not by accident that half a million rubles worth of finished products have piled up in warehouses of trade organizations and are not being purchased by the population.

The ministry is not taking steps necessary to increase operational efficiency of its enterprises. Two combines, rayon and city, are located in Nakhichevan', as are all their subordinate enterprises. The advantages in uniting these two combines into one are obvious, but as yet, no one has initiated any action concerning this improvement. The fact that a large amount of state resources is spent in organizational maintenance of two enterprises fulfilling the same function is treated with bureaucratic indifference at the ministry.

The Nakhichevan' salt mines provide the entire republic with salt. However, the necessity for the Nakhichevanskiy Rayon Industrial Combine to have its own salt mines is now under question. These mines are located quite far from the city. Salt mining of the combine has been poorly organized with expensive makeshift methods. Moreover, the combine cannot sell the salt because it does not arrange for shipment by consignment. Consequently, hundreds of tons of salt which were obtained in the combine mines remain as dead capital in the economic balance of the ministry.

The situation in tile production is even worse. Long ago, a tile plant was constructed in Nakhichevan', but the technical equipment was installed incorrectly in its shops, making it impossible to put the plant in operation. The plant has remained inactive for more than 15 years. Every year, ministry officials and specialists from Baku visit the plant, but without results.

The ministry seems completely indifferent to problems of capital construction. Exactly 13 years ago, construction of a marble factory was begun in Nakhichevan'. Year after year, the completion date was changed. Finally, it was decided to put the factory in operation in 1951 and to produce 100,000 rubles worth of marble products in 1952. As of 24 December 1952, the factory had not been completed. Completion dates for the mechanization of the brick plant, foundry, and other enterprises of local industry have also been ignored. As of 24 December, not even a hundredth of the capital construction appropriations had been utilized. (14)

RSFSR

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, RSFSR local industry considerably increased production of children's clothing, as compared with the prewar level. In 1951, RSFSR local industry increased production over 1946 as follows: children's footwear 136.8 percent, children's knitted underwear 580 percent, and children's hosiery 194.3 percent.

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Enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR fulfilled the 1951 plan as follows: children's leather footwear 76 percent, felt footwear 58 percent, and hosiery 74 percent. Udmurtskaya, Bashkirskaia, and Severo-Osetinskaya ASSRs and Kurskaya, Kostromskaya, Tambovskaya, Ryazanskaya, Saratovskaya, Rostovskaya, Krymskaya, and Novosibirskaya oblasts did not fulfill the 1951 production plan for children's outer knitwear. In 1951, Moscow local industry produced half as many children's cribs as in 1950.(15)

In 1953, enterprises of the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR are to double 1950 furniture production. A group of 79 furniture factories in Moscow, Sverdlovsk, Khabarovskiy Kray, and Molotovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, and other oblasts is to be reconstructed and expanded. In the near future, new furniture factories in Kirov, Maykop, Arkhangel'skaya, Astrakhanskaya, and Sakhalinskaya oblasts are to be put in operation. Ministry production of beds is to increase from 650,000 to one million, and production of household refrigerators 50 percent.(16)

During the past few years, local and cooperative industry in the Far East has been developing rapidly. Dozens of enterprises which produce consumers' and industrial goods have been built in Khabarovskiy Kray.

Until recently, such goods as hardware, zinc-plated dishware and enamelware, knives, forks, rubber footwear, mirrors, buttons, school supplies, and cast-iron household goods were imported. Now these products are produced locally. By 1951, the volume of gross production in the kray had increased 56 percent, as compared with 1949, and the network of personal services shops had doubled.

During the last 2½ years, more than 25 million rubles were invested in local and cooperative industries. Even more is planned for the future.

During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, republic enterprises of local industry and industrial cooperatives are to increase production approximately 60 percent and raise production quality. In Khabarovskiy Kray, local industry production is to almost double. By 1955, there are to be constructed and put in operation ten sawmills, five furniture factories, a cutlery plant, a sheet-rolling mill, and leather enterprises in Khabarovsk, Kamchatka, and Chukotskiy. The majority of products of both new and old enterprises are to be produced from local raw materials.

However, the operation of Khabarovskiy Kray local industry and industrial cooperatives is far from satisfactory. Several executive committees of local soviets are not concerning themselves with increasing operational efficiency or utilization of local raw materials. Some organs of local soviets still rely on imported goods only. For example, the Kamchatskaya Oblast Executive Committee and the Okhotskiy and Nanayskiy rayon executive committees are not substantially increasing production of the most important products, hoping to import these articles from outside the kray. These regions have almost discontinued furniture production although rich lumber reserves are available.

The Kamchatskaya Oblast Executive Committee is making no effort to expand the network of personal services shops. The largest fish combine in the Soviet Union, the Fish Combine imeni Mikoyan, is located on the western shore of Kamchatka. In the workmen's settlement of the combine, there is not one shop where the laborers can have clothing mended or footwear repaired.

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Greatest inefficiency is found in the operation of Khabarovskiy Kray local industry, Khabarovskiy Kray Council of Industrial Cooperatives, Khabarovskiy Kray Timber Industry Union, and Khabarovskiy Kray Union of Invalids' Cooperatives. These organizations show little initiative and slight interest in the creative activities of workers under them.

The assistance of republic departments and the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR is necessary in order to solve these important problems. At present, these organizations are greatly underestimating the significance of local and cooperative industry development in the Far East. For the construction of a number of large enterprises, such materials as cement, sanitation and technical equipment, roofing tin, metal, and cable are necessary. However, the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR is allotting these materials to the kray in extremely small amounts, not providing one tenth the amount necessary. Consequently, construction deadlines are not being met.

According to government instructions, the Birobidzhan Sheet-Rolling Mill was to have been put in operation long ago, but the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR did not supply the necessary materials. Up to this time, the plant is still in the process of construction. Construction of several furniture factories, the enamelware plant, and a number of other enterprises is progressing at a particularly slow rate.

The second factor which is slowing up construction work is the lack of needed paper work. The Council of Ministers RSFSR engaged Roslespromsovet (RSFSR Council of Timber Industrial Cooperatives) to draw up plans and estimates for the construction of furniture factories in Nikolayevsk on the Amur and Sovetskaya Gavan'. All time limits expired, but the necessary documents were not forthcoming. The contractor was unable to start building; the allocated funds have not been utilized.

The Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR and republic organizations require an unnecessary amount of red tape to obtain raw materials for the kray. At the beginning of 1952, the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR sent to the kray an order for the delivery of 182 metric tons of roofing tin from the Novosibirsk Sheet-Rolling Mill. Not one ton of this metal was received, since the Novosibirsk Mill has not yet been constructed.

Because of lack of raw materials, the Birobidzhan Felt-Boot Pulling Factory has been at a standstill for 6 months. But the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR, having refused to release the wool necessary for production, now demands an explanation from the director of the factory of why he is not producing felt boots.

Because of the unsatisfactory supply of local industry with raw materials, trade organizations are forced to import from the Center all those products which could be produced abundantly in the kray. Even between ministries and departments there is no businesslike connection and importing and exporting operations are not well planned or organized. Because of this situation, there are needless countershipments. For example, every day students' rulers are delivered to the kray from Kirov and those produced in the kray are exported to Alma-Ata. Household dishware and metal beds from Komsomol'sk on the Amur are shipped to the Belorussian SSR and exactly the same products are shipped to Khabarovsk from Moscow.

It is possible to tan various types of leathers and process them locally in Khabarovskiy Kray. To do this, chemicals and certain equipment are necessary. However, the Ministry of Local Industry RSFSR prefers to export leather raw materials from the kray to the central oblasts and import collars, harnesses, and tawed leather to the kray.(17)

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Turkmen SSR

In 1951, the Ministry of Local Industry Turkmen SSR fulfilled the gross production plan 102 percent.(18)

Tadzhik SSR

Local industry in Kulyabskaya Oblast, Tadzhik SSR, is lagging. As of 26 December 1952, only two of seven rayon industrial combines were fulfilling 1952 production plans. Not one of these enterprises was fulfilling the 1952 assortment plan. As of 26 December, the Kolkhozabadskiy Rayon Industrial Combine, considered outstanding in the oblast, had exceeded the 1952 plan for salt mining, but had failed to produce many sewn, shoe, and carpentry articles which were urgently needed by the kolkhoz and city population.(19)

Kirgiz SSR

During the Fourth Five-Year Plan, gross production of Kirgiz local industry increased 70 percent over 1945 and 4.2 times as compared with 1940. During the Fifth Five-Year Plan, enterprises of republic local industry are to increase production 65.7 percent.(20)

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